

DOCKS.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
CAMBAY
THE COMPANY'S DOCKS AT WHAMPOA
are in full working order, and the attention
of Shipowners is respectfully solicited to the
advantages which this Docking Office offers for the
Docking and Repair of Vessels.
The following description of the Premises is
submitted for the information of the Public.

DOCK A.
Built of GRANITE. 350 feet
Length, 80
Breadth, 15
Depth of Water at Spring Tides 16 1/2 ft.
do. do. Neap 13 1/2 ft.
This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.
Built of GRANITE. 340 feet
Length, 80
Breadth, 15
Depth of Water at Spring Tides 16 1/2 ft.
do. do. Neap 13 1/2 ft.

DOCK C.
Built of Wood. 260 ft.
Length, 80
Breadth, 15
Depth of Water at Spring Tides 14 ft.
do. do. Neap 11 ft.
Fitted with Oils and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.
Length, 154 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 ft.
do. do. Neap 9 ft.

DOCK E.
Length, 120 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides 11 ft.
do. do. Neap 8 ft.
D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small
vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.
The Workshops possess every
appliance necessary for the Repair of Ships or
Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops are
supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting,
Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of execut-
ing work on the largest scale, and driven by
Steam. The Shipwrights and Blacksmiths' Shops
are equally well supplied with plant, and the
work is entirely carried out under the supervision
of experienced Europeans.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENTS.
The Company in addition to executing Repairs
are prepared to take orders for supplying new Boilers
to Steamships, for constructing which they have
great facilities.

FOUNDRIES.
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or
general purposes, are executed with the utmost
despatch.

STORES.
The Company's Stores will (when required)
supply at moderate rates for supplying the Dock
Shipwork, such as Paints, Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

STEAM TUG.
The Company's powerful Steam TUG-FORCE
(110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness
to tow vessels from Hongkong to the Dock free
of charge, and will take them back or to Sea at
reduced rates.

For further particulars, apply to G. N. MIRO,
Manager at Whampoa or in Hongkong to
D. L. LAIRK,
Secretary.

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel
reason to complain of the work done in the
Docks, or in any way to supply the Dock
agents, should address the Secretary on the subject
when their complaints will receive the immediate
attention of the Directors of the Company.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS.
WHAMPOA.
CONDUCTED BY
GOW & CO.

ONE Dock, 220 feet long, can take in Vessels
drawing 14 feet, at Spring Tides.
One Dock, 160 feet long, can take in Vessels
drawing 11 feet, at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the ac-
commodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.
All kinds of Ship and Blacksmiths' Work done.
The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.
The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants,
Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges
for Docking are lower than any in China.

Apply to
G. HARPER & Co.,
Hongkong, or to
Mr. JAMES BALDWIN,
Manager, Whampoa.

if Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

LAMONT'S DOCK ABERDEEN.
THIS DOCK, built of GRANITE, has been in
thorough working order for many
years. It is 385 feet long, with a Breadth
inside the Caisson Gate of 78 feet, and a Depth
of 22 feet. At Spring Tides, the Depth of water on
the sill of the Dock will be 18 1/2 feet, and at
Neap Tides, from 15 to 16 feet.

Attached to the Dock are ENGINEERS' WORK-
shops, with LATHES of all SIZES, Planing, and
Sawing, and SERRANDE MACHINES of the best
description. Large FOUNDRY, Saw-Mills with both
Vertical and Circular Saws, a powerful STEAM
HAMMER, and every requisite for the repair of
the BRONZE or YACHTS, both of Wood and Iron,
—the whole under the Superintendence of Eu-
ropean Foremen.

For particulars regarding Docking and other
charges, apply at East Point, or at Aberdeen.
JOHN LAMONT.

Hongkong, April 10, 1864.

AGENTS AND COMMANDERS are informed that the
DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the
above Port afford every facility for Repairing,
Sawing, and for Cleaning and Painting Iron
Ship—At moderate charges.

Their large GRANITE DOCK, 260 feet long, on
the Blocks, with 15 to 21 ft. Water in the Dock
at Spring Tides, and 12 ft. at Neap Tides, is in
complete working order, and is well supplied
with every description of materials.

EUROPEAN FOREMEN superintend the
work in all Departments.
If-17 on Amoy October, 1866.

LIN-CHONG.
No 521.
HONGKONG.
Making and Repairing all kinds of
Iron and Copper Wares.

if Hongkong, 21st April, 1864.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR CURE OF
the largest sale of any Medicine in the
World.

The Pills are the finest purifiers and regene-
rators of the blood ever known. They speedily
correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach,
are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and as a ge-
neral Family Medicine have no equal.

The Ointment cures any old wound, sore,
or ulcer, even if of twenty years standing, and in
all cases of skin diseases, however malignant,
such as leprosy, scurf, itch, and all other annoy-
ing irritations of the skin, it may be relied upon
as a perfect cure; indeed, for all external com-
plaints it stands unrivalled throughout the world.

These famous Remedies can be obtained of all
Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hong-
kong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole
of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental
Archipelago, with copious directions for the use
of each, in Chinese or in any other lan-
guage, and at a very reasonable price.

Agency in Hongkong.—The Hongkong Dis-
tributors.
if Hongkong, 30th October, 1863.

SHANGHAI WHARF COMPANY.
The above Company receives on Storage TIE,
RICE, SUGAR, BALD, and all other goods.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, in Brick and Tied
Godowns.

Coal, Timber, Iron, Lead, and other heavy or
bulky materials, stored in the open or under cover
Merchandise protected by Fire Insurance either
for long or short periods.

Vessels of 16 feet draught can go alongside the
Piers at any state of the Tide.
For further particulars enquire at the Agents.
A. ELLIOTT & Co.,
Pierhead Road,
1864 Shanghai, 1st October 1863.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.
The "Formosa" leaves for Swatow,
Amoy, and Foochow, on Sunday,
the 19th instant, at 9.15 A.M. Mails close
at 8.15 A.M.
The mail steamer "China" leaves
on 29th instant, at 2 P.M. for Bombay,
carrying the Mails for Europe, Amer-
ica &c. Latest Supplementary Mail
closes at 1 P.M.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Wyndham Street, Opposite St. Paul's College.
THE "DAILY PRESS."
Printed and Published by
W. J. B. BRUCE, at the Press of
the "DAILY PRESS," No. 1, Wyndham Street,
Opposite St. Paul's College, Hongkong.

Insured every Morning, Sunday excepted.
Price—2d and a half per Month—payable quarterly in
advance. Extra Copies, 2d each.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
The whole range of the week from Monday to Sunday,
excepted on insertion or repetition. Saturday being
in all cases deemed the termination.
One Dollar for ten Lines or more, beyond that number
10 cents per additional Line. Repetition half price.

STRAITS TIMES EXTRA.
A Press of intelligence by the inward mails published
at Singapore in the "Straits Times" Office, the exclusive
right in China being under contract to this establishment.
Terms—Seven dollars and a half per Annum for one
copy—Six dollars if over that number, payable in ad-
vance a deduction being made to parties taking a number
of copies.
Extra copies are not sold except to Subscribers and non
Residents.

NOW READY.
for Sale at this Office,
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND THE PHILIP-
PINES, COMPLETE IN ONE
VOLUME FOR 1864.

Price—\$3.
SUBSCRIBERS to the above publication
who have already been supplied with
part I, will now be supplied with the
complete work, containing, in addition to the other
parts, the Hongkong Directory, which has
been carefully revised and corrected to the
31st March.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN VICE-CONSUL.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1864.

It is hereby notified for general information
that under instructions from His Majesty's
Government, received on the 6th inst., all Vessels
belonging to the Duchies of Schleswig and Hol-
stein, whether under Danish Colors or others, are
not to be considered enemy property, by the
Royal Government and H.M. Consuls.

W. NISSEN,
Acting Vice-Consul.

DEATHS.
On 16th June, at Hongkong CHRISTIAN GROOM,
Seaman of the ship Africa aged 25 years.

On 15th June, on board the "Hercules" JOHN
FLETCHER, Private H. M. 2120th Regt. aged 24
years.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, 17th JUNE, 1864.

The Band of the 32nd N. I. will play the
following airs on the Parade ground, this
evening, Friday.

PROGRAMME
1. "Over the Crown Diamonds" (Auber).
2. "Quadrille" (Swanborg).
3. "Polka" (Helen).
4. "Medley on 'Scotch Airs'."
5. "Valse 'L'ord Lovel'" (Lorent).
6. "Gulop 'Defiler'" (Aron).

There is unusually large number of cases
for trial at the next Criminal Sessions which
will be held at the Supreme Court to-morrow
at ten o'clock. The following are the names
of the prisoners and the offences with which
they are charged.

1. John Young—Obtaining money under
false pretences.
2. Leong Ayow—Obtaining goods under
false pretences.
3. Leong Ayow—Ditto.
4. "Wai Aft"—Child stealing.
5. Chun Aboah—Ditto.
6. Chun Aboah—Ditto.
7. Chun Ashim—Larceny in a dwelling
house.
8. Chee Alloy—Robbery in a Ware
house.
9. To Amow—Highway Robbery.
10. Chun Ayow—Piracy.
11. Lun Afo and 3 others—Ditto.
12. Choy Apoo and 6 others—Ditto.
13. Fong Akwon—Burglary.
14. "Lau Ayow"—Ditto.
15. Cheong Assum and 5 others—Ditto.
16. William Lun, alias Lume—Man-
slaughter.
17. Alfred Henry Browning—Murder.

This last blue book on China affairs is really
a most singular production. It completely
unveils British policy in China, and we
have no hesitation in predicting that it will
hand Sir F. Bruce down to posterity as a
crotchety imbecile, making Russell's
name like a brand, and the utterance of every
false principle of diplomacy, the absolute and
subject subservience of Sir Fred. Bruce to the
offensive animosity exhibited by him towards his
own mercantile countrymen, the disingenuous
and false justice towards them at the dictation of the
wretched policy pursued—are all displayed in
bold relief and in several cases both startled
and excited us.

We do not intend to review this blue book
in the detailed manner we have done its pre-
decessors, because not only is the task labori-
ous and irksome, but we imagine furnishes
rather dry reading matter. We shall simply
skim hurriedly over the papers, and picking
out the salient points, pursue them to their
termination.

We shall commence with Messrs. Johnson
& Co.'s long-chance case. The firm imported
eighty bales of Shirtings, which in the applica-
tion for a permit to land, they stated con-
tained twenty-five pieces each—twenty-two
bales were landed and inspected by the Cu-
stom officers, when it was discovered that
they contained fifty pieces each. The Customs
Officers rushed to the Customs House for in-
structions, when Messrs Johnson commenced
removing the goods: after taking away eight
bales, the remaining fourteen were seized.
These the Customs confiscated applying to the
Consul for a warrant to enter Messrs. John-
son's godowns and seize the eight bales which
had been removed. This the Consul granted
and they were confiscated also. There was
no Court of enquiry. Messrs. Johnson & Co.
had no opportunity to plead, and the goods
which the goods confiscated them for their
own behoof without form or pretext.

Now let us see the law of the case. The fifth
clause of the Order in Council of 13th June
1863, stipulates that where a British subject
has violated any of the stipulations of treaties, or
has disregarded or infringed any of the
provisions of the regulations for the observance of
the stipulations of the treaties, that this Consul

sitting without assessors, shall summon and
try the accused party, and shall acquit or
punish him as may be by the evidence appear-
ing and proper, the sentence being limited
to a fine of five hundred dollars, or to impris-
onment for three months.

And the XX clause of the same Order in
Council enacts that any British subject from the
Empire of China—detaining him a prisoner
until an opportunity shall occur of sending
him away.

This surely is plain enough in so far as it
specifies what shall be done in a case of the
kind: but singularly to relate, the letter of in-
struction conveyed by the Secretary of State
when forwarding the Order in Council to
China, goes a step further, for by implication
it states what shall not be done in such cases.
The passage is significant and we quote it.

"To confer upon Her Majesty's Consular
Officers, and upon the Chief Superintendent,
their immediate and local superiors, such special
power and authority, as, in addition to the ordi-
nary power and authority exercised by Her Ma-
jesty's Consuls with other British Subjects, may
be necessary to enable them to execute the pro-
visions of the said Order in Council."

Our readers must not run away with the
idea that the Order in Council is a dead letter,
or is in any manner abrogated. We shall re-
produce, the first opportunity, a despatch from
Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce, upholding the
Order, and intimating that Sir F. is mis-
taken as to several points which he has
misinterpreted.

Instead of being carried out, we find the
Consul repudiating it under instructions
from Sir F. Bruce, the Superintendent of
Trade, the very functionary charged with
the execution of the Order in Council.

But the Consul is not only repudiating the
Order, but he is also repudiating the law
which he is sworn to uphold. He is also repudi-
ating the instructions accompanying the law,
which he is sworn to obey. He is also repudi-
ating the authority of the British Government,
which he is sworn to represent.

Let us call attention to the despatch which
the Consul addressed to the Taotai in
handing him this warrant. It really is enough
to make an Englishman blush.

I have the honor to hand you the warrant you
asked for, and to inform you that the goods
of Messrs. Johnson & Co. go down, which
you have confiscated on the ground that they are
contraband, are in fact, goods of the British
Government, and are not contraband.

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The Consul sent all the papers connected
with the case to Sir F. Bruce, including the
letter to the Taotai wherein he stated his
conviction that the error was an unintentional
one. Messrs Johnson and Co. appear to
have relied on the action of the Hongkong
Court—they did not appeal to Sir F. Bruce at
all, firstly, no doubt because it was clearly
useless to do so, and secondly, the course of
the law having been violated they were not
prepared to rely on the error of the Court.
They do not seem even to have protested,
which they should have done. The Consul
appears to have sent the papers in the faint
hope of helping them, but no despatch appears
from the Consul to the Minister.

Sir F. Bruce, on the 3rd November addressed
the Consul, saying—
"Messrs. Johnson & Co. do not consider my
self at liberty to claim the restitution of
their goods. It is open to them, if dissatis-
fied with my decision, to appeal to Her
Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs, to whom I will forward any state-
ment they may wish to make."
The Consul is out of the bag. Sir F. Bruce
fancies because he is under the Foreign Office,
that therefore he is responsible to the Foreign
Office only. So he is diplomatically, but he
has judicial functions which must be super-
vised by some Court of Law. He might as
well say, because the Chief Justice of this
Colony is under the Colonial Office, that
therefore appeals against his decision shall be
referred to the Secretary of State for the Colo-
nies.

Messrs. Johnson were probably too well ad-
vised to appeal to Sir F. Bruce, and the Consul
had been adjudicated, but apart from all
legal considerations, we desire to point out the
course adopted by Sir F. Bruce in this matter.
Had he insisted on the law being obeyed, he
would have been a diplomatist, and not a
judge. He has acted as a judge, and he has
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